



Missouri Department of Corrections 2015 PREA Annual Report

The Missouri Department of Corrections (MODOC) is committed to maintaining full compliance with the requirements of the Prisons Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) while enhancing the safety and security of our facilities. In accordance with the PREA, the MODOC has a zero-tolerance policy for all forms of offender sexual abuse and harassment. While incarcerated within a MODOC prison or community confinement facility, offenders have the right to be free from sexual abuse, sexual harassment and retaliation.

Pursuant to 115 CFR 88 Data Review for Corrective Action, the following is a summary of the agency's efforts toward full PREA compliance:

Progress in 2015:

While 2014 was the year of continued implementation, 2015 was a year devoted to audits. In 2014, the MODOC entered into an auditing agreement with partnering states to ensure cost effective audits. Through this auditing agreement, 13 MODOC prisons were audited in 2015. In addition, the department contracted to have 3 community confinement facilities audited for a total of 16 MODOC facilities being audited during FY2015 which included the following facilities: Crossroads Correctional Center; Farmington Correctional Center, Potosi Correctional Center, Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center, Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center, Cremer Therapeutic Community Center; Maryville Treatment Center, Northeast Correctional Center; Moberly Correctional Center; Tipton Correctional Center; Algoa Correctional Center; Missouri Eastern Correctional Center, Western Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center, Hannibal Community Supervision Center; Farmington Community Supervision Center and Fulton Community Supervision Center.

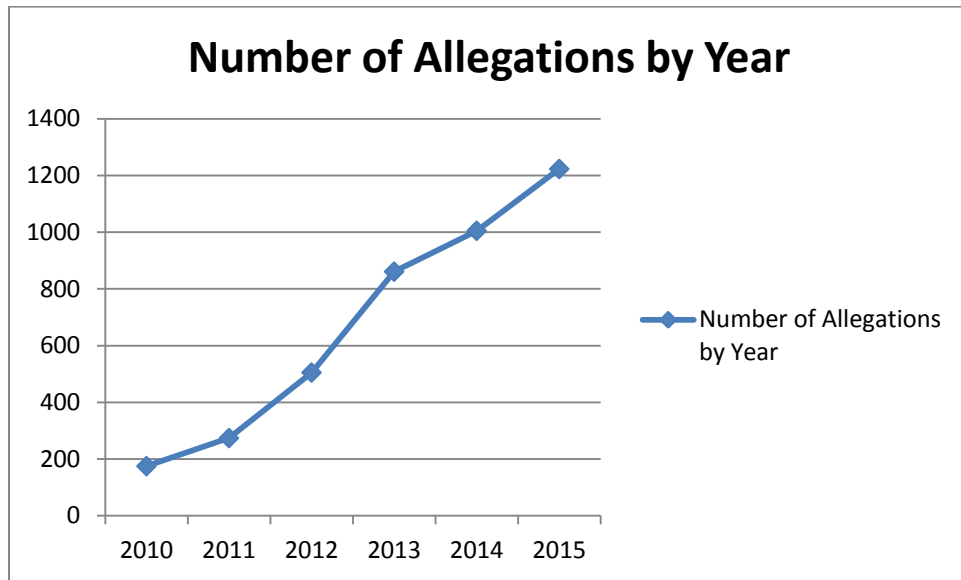
Trend Analysis:

In 2015, the MODOC received and investigated 1,220 allegations of offender sexual abuse and harassment which was an increase from the 1,005 investigated in 2014 and 861 investigated in 2013. The chart below depicts the findings of the 1,220 cases by incident type.

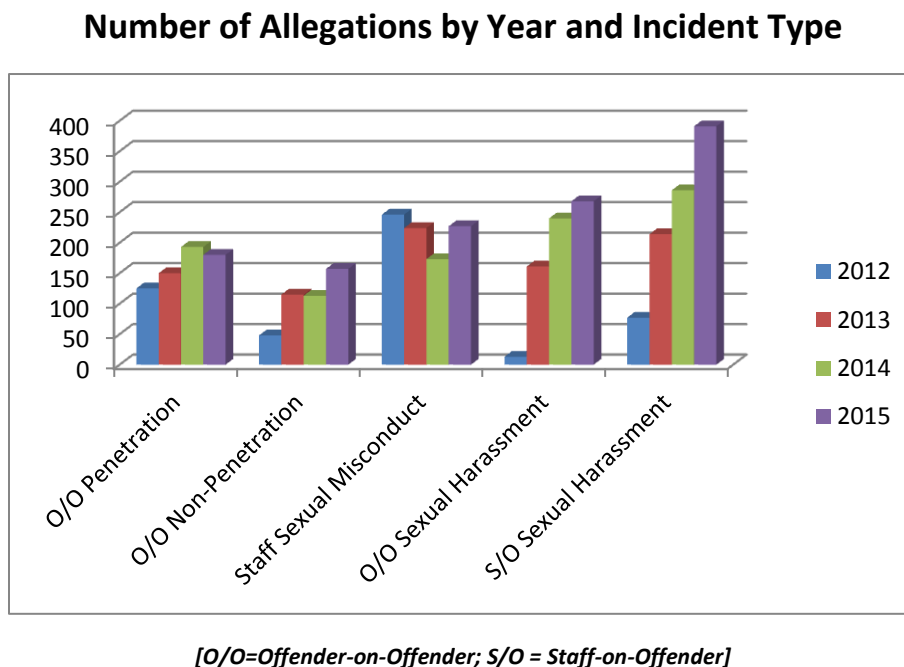
Incident Type	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Pending	Total
Offender-on-Offender Penetration	5	49	110		164
Offender-on-Offender Non Penetration	15	62	86		163
Offender-on-Offender Sexual Harassment	29	102	136		267
Staff Sexual Misconduct	13	71	150		234
Staff-on-Offender Sexual Harassment	13	200	178	1	392
Total	75	484	660	1	1220

NOTE: The MODOC has changed the terminology used when referring to offender sexual abuse for ease of understanding by staff. Sexual acts are referred to as penetration allegations and abusive sexual contact is referred to as non penetration allegations.

As depicted below, the MODOC's facilities have experienced a significant increase in the number of allegations since 2010. This increase is attributed to the increased focus placed on PREA compliance and offender safety by the MODOC and within our facilities. The agency provides comprehensive PREA training for all staff, volunteers and contractors while the facilities have enhanced offender education. In addition, the facilities provide multiple avenues for offenders to report sexual abuse.

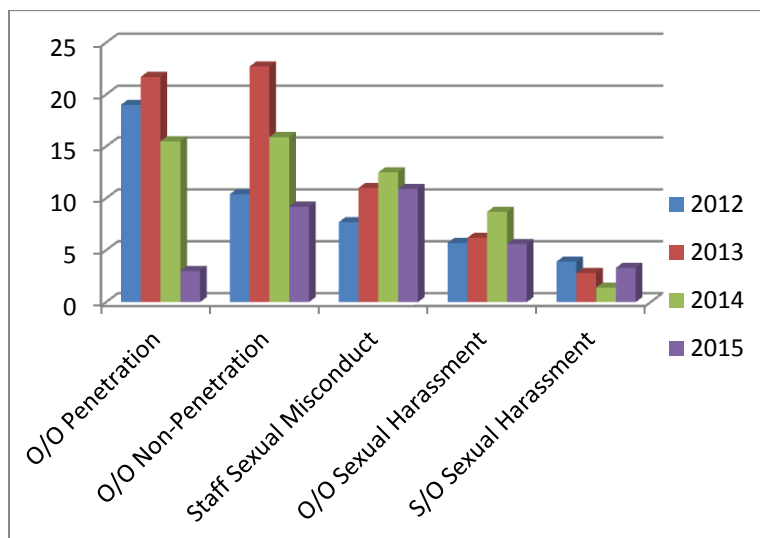


The most significant increase in allegations is seen with the number of staff-on-offender sexual harassment allegations, as shown in the graph below. The number of allegations in this category has increased from 286 allegations in 2014, to 391 in 2015.



While the number of allegations of staff-on-offender sexual harassment has increased, the percentage of substantiated cases has remained relevantly constant as indicated in the graph below. In addition, the graph below shows a drastic decrease in the percentage of substantiated offender-on-offender penetration and non-penetration findings. The department believes this decrease in substantiated incidents can be attributed to a more reliable internal assessment tool which informs cell assignment as well as the department's strict reporting procedures.

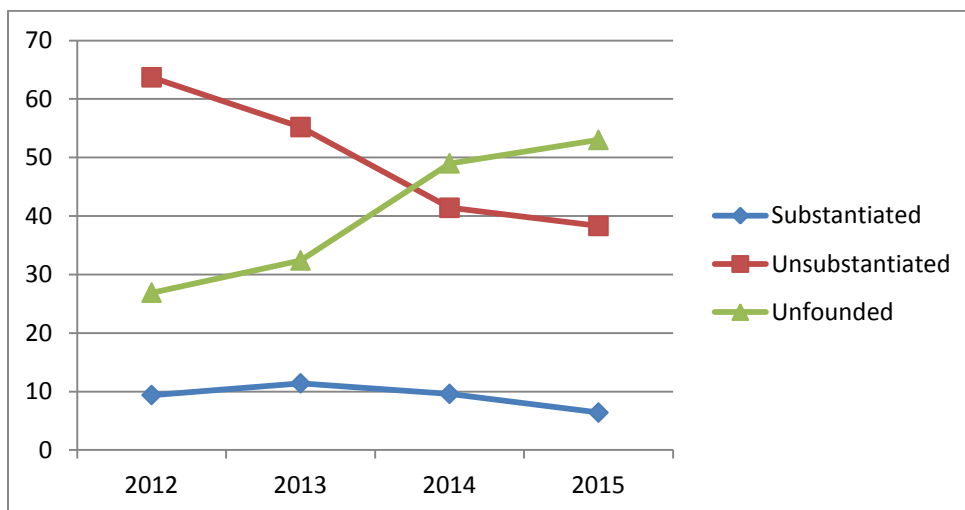
Percent of Substantiated Investigations by Year and Incident Type



[O/O=Offender-on-Offender; S/O = Staff-on-Offender]

As depicted below, as the number of allegations continues to rise, so does the percentage of unfounded investigations. False allegations create additional work for staff and utilize resources needed for victims. To address this additional workload, if the offender has had 3 or more unfounded PREA investigations, the facilities utilize behavioral management plans. These plans ensure the safety of the offender while addressing the behavior.

Percent Substantiated, Unsubstantiated and Unfounded Investigations over 4 year Period



Corrective Action:

Pursuant to PREA Standards 115.87, 115.88 and 115.89, the department collects data from allegations of offender sexual abuse and harassment in a secure investigative case management system. This data is aggregated and reviewed annually at the facility level and then by the agency in order to assess and improve the effectiveness of its sexual abuse prevention, detection and response to offender sexual abuse and harassment. Below is an overview of upgrades made during the 2015 calendar year:

PRISONS

Algoa Correctional Center

- ACC installed an additional 23 cameras to their video monitoring system.
- ACC installed privacy panels in several housing units and implemented a practice to ensure cross gender announcements were made by female staff as required by standard 115.15 Limits to Cross Gender Viewing and Searches.
- The facility implemented a practice to ensure an assessment of all alternative housing was conducted prior to placing a victim in segregated housing.

Boonville Correctional Center

- BCC provided additional education to officers regarding proper searching techniques.
- BCC made upgrades to their video monitoring system.
- Revisions were made to the staffing pattern to better meet the needs of the facility.

Chillicothe Correctional Center

- CCC provided additional education to staff regarding their roles and responsibilities following an allegation of sexual abuse.
- Additional cameras have been requested to enhance video monitoring.

Cremer Therapeutic Community Center

- CTCC installed numerous cameras around the facility to areas that previously had no camera coverage.

Crossroads Correctional Center

- CRCC has worked to increase communications among staff in the food service to ensure offenders assessed at risk of victimization are kept separated from offenders at risk of perpetration.

Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- ERDCC made upgrades to their video monitoring system; additional upgrades will be made as resources become available.
- ERDCC continues to make efforts towards improving communication to better respond to PREA allegations.

Farmington Correctional Center

- FCC provided additional training to shift supervisors regarding how to properly coordinate the facility's response to an allegation of offender sexual abuse.
- FCC identified a need to upgrade the facility's video monitoring system; the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- The facility provided additional training to classification staff to ensure PREA risk assessments were completed within designated time frames.

- Following the PREA Compliance Audit the facility implemented measures to ensure an assessment of alternative housing was conducted prior to placing victims in involuntarily segregated housing.
- Following the PREA Compliance Audit the facility implemented a practice to ensure the Adjustment Hearing Officer receives input from mental health prior to imposing a sanction on a perpetrator.

Fulton Reception and Diagnostic Center

- FRDC enhanced PREA education for offender's entering DOC with no prior exposure to PREA.
- FRDC added 24 new cameras to their facility.

Jefferson City Correctional Center

- JCCC revised their staffing pattern to provide more security in offender living areas.

Kansas City Reentry Center

- KCRC installed privacy barriers in housing unit bathrooms to prevent cross gender viewing.
- The facility provided additional training to staff to ensure an understanding the PREA protocol.
- KCRC added additional cameras to increase video monitoring of offenders.
- KCRC modified their staffing pattern to better meet the needs of the facility and increase safety and security.

Moberly Correctional Center

- MCC added a Sergeant's post to the West Zone Industries to increase safety and security.
- The facility upgraded Housing Unit 3's camera system to digital cameras to improve video monitoring system; additional upgrades will be made when funding becomes available.

Missouri Eastern Correctional Center

- The facility installed privacy panels on the doors of the showers in the segregation unit to ensure sufficient coverage and educated female staff on the agency's policy which requires female staff to knock and announce prior to entering an offender restroom to prevent cross gender viewing as required by 115.15 Limits to Cross-Gender Viewing and Searches.
- The facility implemented a protocol to ensure offenders transferred from other facilities into MECC's segregation unit received PREA education.

Maryville Treatment Center

- MTC implemented a protocol to ensure staff and offenders receive continued education on PREA policies and practices.
- A need to upgrade the facilities video monitoring system was identified, the system will be upgraded as funding becomes available.

Northeast Correctional Center

- NECC installed new cameras in various locations of the institution.
- The facility provided additional education to staff regarding each individual's role and responsibilities in regards to continued PREA compliance.
- NECC upgraded their electronic security system which allows for staff to better control the offender movement throughout the facility which has increased the safety and security of the offender population.
- Following the PREA Compliance Audit the facility implemented a practice to ensure the Adjustment Hearing Officer receives input from mental health prior to imposing a sanction on a perpetrator of offender-on-offender sexual abuse.

- The facility implemented a practice to ensure offender who report prior sexual abuse or a history of perpetration are offered mental health services.

Ozark Correctional Center

- OCC has identified a need to upgrade their video monitoring system; improvements will be made as funds become available.

Potosi Correctional Center

- PCC provided additional training to Classification Staff regarding PREA risk assessment.
- The facility added 12 additional cameras to the existing monitoring system.

Southeast Correctional Center

- SECC increased the supervision in the property room.

South Central Correctional Center

- A need to upgrade the facilities video monitoring system was identified, the system will be upgraded as funds become available.
- SCCC increased the PREA education provided to newly hired staff.
- The facility implemented a practice to ensure female were making cross gender announcements when entering a housing unit.

Tipton Correctional Center

- TCC provided additional training to Classification Staff regarding PREA risk assessment.
- The facility upgraded their video monitoring system to include additional cameras.
- TCC installed privacy barriers in bathrooms to reduce cross gender viewing incidents.
- The facility install privacy panels in Housing Units 1, 2, and 3 and implemented a practice that requires female staff to announce their presence to prevent cross gender viewing as required by standard 115.15 Limits to Cross-Gender Viewing and Searches.

Women's Eastern Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- WERDCC is increasing the safety and security of the facility by upgrading their video monitoring system however, this upgrade is being accomplished in increments due to budget constraints.
- WERDCC continues to provide training to staff about their roles and responsibilities regarding PREA.

Western Missouri Correctional Center

- WMCC provided additional training to ensure staff was aware of institutional protocol in regards to PREA.

Western Reception and Diagnostic Correctional Center

- WRDCC discovered discrepancies in their tracking of PREA events; therefore, additional staff was assigned to assist in tracking and to ensure designated time frames are being met.

COMMUNITY CONFINEMENT FACILITIES

Farmington Community Supervision Center

- To ensure male staff do not pat search a female resident, policy was modified to allow for the use of a medical detector wand in lieu of a pat search.
- The facility updated local standard operating procedures to ensure they meet PREA standards.
- Farmington CSC ensures PREA posters are displayed throughout the facility and distributes PREA handouts to all District 12 Community Supervision Center residents entering the facility.
- The facility implemented tracking measures to ensure compliance with the PREA standards and DOC policies.

Fulton Community Supervision Center

- The facility has identified blind spots that are in need of camera coverage which will be addressed as funds become available.
- Fulton CSC has plans to rebid all posts to ensure male and female staff is assigned to all shifts.
- The facility updated local standard operating procedures to ensure they meet PREA standards.
- Fulton CSC continues to ensure PREA information is readily available to the offender population throughout the facility.

Hannibal Community Supervision Center

- The facility has identified a need for additional video monitoring system; improvements will be made as funds become available.
- Hannibal CSC installed a privacy barrier in bathroom in the male dorm to prevent cross gender viewing as required by 115.15 Limits to Cross Gender Viewing.

Kennett Community Supervision Center

- The facility identified blind spots and installed 6 additional cameras to enhance the safety and security of the facility.
- Kennett CSC reevaluated their staffing plan, and through the bidding process and new hires, each shift now has two female PPAs.
- The facility reviewed and updated local policies and procedures to ensure they met PREA Standards.
- Kennett CSC continues to ensure PREA information is readily available to the offender population throughout the facility.

Poplar Bluff Community Supervision Center

- The facility brought a new camera online in 2015. Additional camera needs have been identified and will be addressed as funding becomes available.
- Poplar Bluff CSC control center is equipped with a big screen TV to allow for monitoring of video cameras.
- The facility continues to educate staff regarding the agency's zero tolerance policy.

St. Joseph Community Supervision Center

- The facility reviewed and updated local policies and procedures to ensure they met PREA Standards.
- The facility rebid positions to ensure there were two staff members of each gender on each shift.
- St. Joseph CSC continuously provides staff with mandated reporter requirements.
- All staff was provided first responder cards to ensure appropriate response in the event of a sexual abuse allegation.
- The facility purchased a KeyWatch system. The system is programmable to ensure appropriate controls on facility keys. This change has significantly decreased the areas staff could access out of camera view.

St. Louis Community Release Center

- The facility reviewed and updated local policies and procedures to ensure they met PREA Standards.
- SLCRC continues to ensure PREA information is readily available to the offender population throughout the facility.